

# FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL.

Vol. 1.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 21, 1861.

No. 7.

**TO THE PUBLIC.**—The time for which we engaged to issue our extra has expired. Our effort to give the news has been appreciated by large numbers of our citizens, who have contributed liberally to the enterprise, but the remuneration has not been of a character to justify us in continuing the extra any longer.

In its stead, we purpose issuing a sheet similar to this, to be called the **FREMONT DAILY JOURNAL**. It will be printed daily, (Fridays and Sundays excepted,) and will contain all the telegraph, local, and such other news as we can get into it.

It will be furnished to the public at the following low prices: A single number, called for at our office, 2 cents; in packages of 10 and upwards for town subscribers, 3 cents per week, and in clubs going into the country of not less than five, sixpence a week, or 25 cents per month.

News dealers supplied at one cent a copy, in packages of 25 and upwards.

At all places where we have been sending our extra we shall be glad to send this sheet. Orders are solicited from every neighborhood in the county.

## Circular.

HEAD QUARTERS OHIO MILITIA AND VOL. MILITIA.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Columbus, O., May 17, 1861.

The following extract from General Order No. 15, issued from the War Department, under date of May 4th, 1861, offers a bounty of One Hundred Dollars, to those who enlist under said order for the period of three years, if the war shall last so long. "Every volunteer non-commissioned officer, private, musician, and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents, and if a cavalry volunteer, 25 cents, additional, in lieu of forage, for every twenty miles of travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route—and when honorably discharged, an allowance at the same rate from the place of his discharge, to his home, and in addition thereto, the sum of One Hundred Dollars.

H. B. CARRINGTON,  
Adj't General.

## Mr. Dickinson.

Of Daniel S. Dickinson the Memphis Avalanche says: We now understand Mr. Dickinson. So long as the South ministered to his personal vanity and ambition, and the aggrandizement and power of his section, he was her very dear friend; but the moment she ceases to be tributary to him and his, he declares himself her most ruthless and vindictive enemy, ready to visit upon her the horrors of a merciless war, "regardless of consequences." Hereafter, the name of this political renegade will be as infamous in the South, as it has been, heretofore, honorable and honored.

## North Carolina.

Hon. Jas. T. Morehead, of North Carolina, the predecessor of Mr. Gilmer, says the people have made up their minds to stand by their State, although when taxation and pirations press too strongly they will not adhere so pertinaciously as they now think they will. He says Mr. Gilmer is a broken-hearted man, and feels terribly the disgraceful position to which his State has placed herself. He tried earnestly to keep her within the pale of the Union, but Southern sympathies and prejudices are too strong for him, and those who worked with him, and he was defeated. Mr. Gilmer cannot be expected to defy public opinion, but he will not act in concert with those who plot destruction for the Union.

**MOVEMENTS OF MRS. LINCOLN.**—Mrs. Lincoln and party left this city last evening by the Fall River route for Boston. Mrs. Lincoln will to-day proceed to Cambridge, Mass., and remain in that city until Monday, in company with her son Robert, who is at present pursuing his studies at Harvard University. On Monday Mrs. Lincoln will return direct to Washington to resume her position as mistress of the White House, a position which she is evidently qualified to fill, not only with grace but dignity, as, during her stay in New York, she has won "golden opinions" from all who have been introduced to her. Among the large number of visitors who called on Mrs. L., during her stay at the Metropolitan Hotel, was Hon. D. S. Gregory, and family, of New Jersey. Mr. Gregory is a very old and intimate friend of President Lincoln, and his reception by Mrs. Lincoln was very flattering and cordial. — *New York Herald*.

## Owed to Jeff. Davis.

Dear Jeff., you're a queer rare ole:  
"Tis said that to Peace you're inclined.  
If that is the case, Mr. Davis,  
I'll give you a piece—of my mind.  
As with rebels you hold close communion,  
And strive with your country to cope,  
You'll find when you're "out of the Union,"  
You'll be at the end of you're rope!

## The South Hanging Together.

Cries Davis to Stephens—"Let's clamor for strife,  
And we'll rope in the whole South for war to the knife;"  
Yes, bold Davis! you'll find at the end of this pother,  
All your traitors will be roped in—some way or other.

## How THEY ARE ABOLISHING SLAVERY.

The Richmond Examiner says: Richmond contains, at this moment, not less than five thousand unemployed negroes. The tobacco factories are closed, or working short force. All the usual occupations of manual labor are at a stand-still. Slaves walk the streets, whose masters can find work neither for hire or for nothing. It would be a blessing to the whole idle and non-combatant population to give it employment on the fortifications of Richmond.

## The Montgomery Ala. Mail, of Thursday says:

We learn that there are now quite a number of privateers in the service of the Confederate Government, cruising off the Gulf and Atlantic coast, all well armed and manned. Dispatches have been received in this city showing that hundreds are sitting out at various points for the same purpose.

## The New York Express—Brook's paper—

which has depended mostly upon Southern support, has been compelled to suspend the publication of a morning edition. The Journal of Commerce is constrained by a similar pressure and will probably follow the example of the Express. If both these villainous publications had died out long ago, it would have been a good thing.

## The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says that:

"the Southern States have been preparing for war during the last two years, and have organized and trained large bodies of men, and obtained large quantities of cannon, and all other engines of war."

And yet the organs of treason pretend that the war for which the Southern States began to get ready two years ago, was commenced by the Administration of President Lincoln.

At the Newmarket races, in England, on the 20th ult., Mr. Ten Broeck's Knight of the Garter, carrying a rider of 98 lbs., ran second, thereby saving his stake. Mr. T. had no other horse entered for any other race.

New Orleans is arming. The steamer Arcadia carried there a few days since from Baton Rouge, 8 twelve pounders, 3,916 ten inch shells, 560 boxes of shot, and 76 boxes of tents and poles.

Governor Morton has informed the President that the services of two thousand shipwrights or boat-builders in the river towns of Indiana can be employed in the construction of gunboats to be used on the Lower Mississippi.

The pulp of potatoes scraped into water cleanses the finest kinds of silks without injury to the fabric or color.

Iron in the blood is said to be conducive to health. If this be true, won't the Baltimore rowdies convalesce extensively, whenever the Massachusetts boys come across them.

The tax on a house dog in England is three dollars a year.

The Mobile Advertiser of the 15th, reports Bragg's forces at Pensacola to number 10,000 men.

The population of France is thirty-six millions.

The Government has made an arrangement to use the Calcium light at Fortress Monroe, and the apparatus will be set up on the parapets in a few days. This famous light possesses extraordinary illuminating power. One of the reflectors, which was once placed on the Latting Observatory in this city, cast a distinct shadow at Tarrytown, thirty miles distant. By the aid of this light the garrison at Fortress Monroe will be able to detect any vessels that may attempt to pass the fortress at night, and give its artillery a distinct object on which to be effective, no matter how great the surrounding darkness.

## A Kentucky Journal on the Secession of Tennessee.

The Louisville Journal says in an article on the secession of Tennessee:

As illustrative of the character of the tyranny established over souls in Tennessee, we may mention one circumstance out of the thousands which the Tennessee papers would not dare to mention. One gentleman of our city, a substantial man whose word none would question, was recently in that State on business. He repented to us yesterday, a conversation that he held with a native Tennessean, a Union man, who deprecated secession as a deplorable blunder and a terrible crime. The two gentlemen were alone in a large room, no other person being probably within a good half mile of them, yet the Tennessean lowered his voice almost to a whisper as he fancied that the very walls had ears to hear and tongues to repeat. "Lately," said he, "I thought I was worth eight or ten thousand dollars; now I am worth nothing. I owe a sum of money, and I carefully laid by every dollar in my power for the purpose of meeting my obligations and saving my property; but all that I had has been taken from me.

They have raised military companies in my neighborhood, and although my opinions were known, they levied upon me, as they did upon others, whatever they pleased, and I had to furnish the required amount or be spotted and persecuted—probably driven out of the State as an abolitionist." Any dozen or even half dozen secessionists in any part of Tennessee can band themselves together at pleasure, as thousands of dozens and half dozens are doing, and levy the most oppressive and enormous black mail for secession purposes upon secession and Union men alike, marking each man's tax opposite his name upon a piece of paper and then presenting the paper with the foot-pad command of "stand and deliver!" And from the authority of the relentless and remorseless robbery there is no appeal; no power exists to which the sufferers can successfully turn for protection or redress. A giant despotism, subdivided into countless petty despotisms, covers the land with a shadow deadlier to life than the shadow of Java's poison tree.

## Whisky vs. Bullets.

An old soldier offers the following excellent advice to volunteers:

"My boys! If any among you have been in the habit of drinking much whisky, quit it! If you continue to drink hard, you are dished—your more sober comrades will have to bury you. In the service you have to undergo, whisky will kill you with more certainty than the ball or shell. If you are exhausted after a long march, a jorum of strong tea and a chunk of stale bread will do you more good than all the whisky that was ever concocted. The boatmen of Canada will tell you that. A jorum of strong black tea will check a tendency to dysentery and bowel complaint. Soup is good. Much meat is bad in hot weather; the less meat the less blood, the less blood the less of a load to carry—bone and sinew make the soldier, not blood. A light diet may go hard on men of strong appetites; but he that lives soberly and lightly will recover of wounds quicker and trouble the hospital less than the man that drinks hard and gorges himself incessantly.